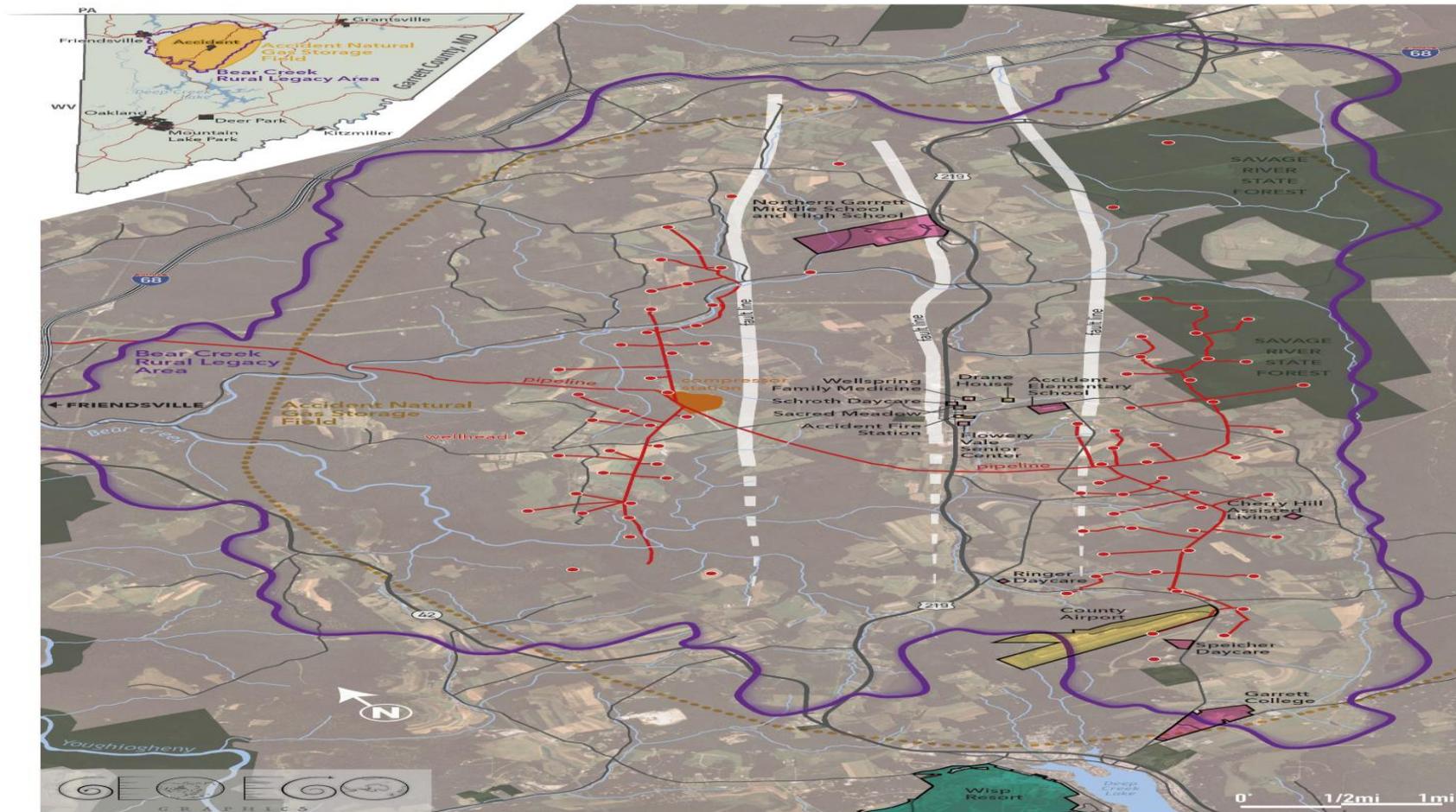


# Public Health Impacts of NGI: Maryland snapshot of the known and unknown.

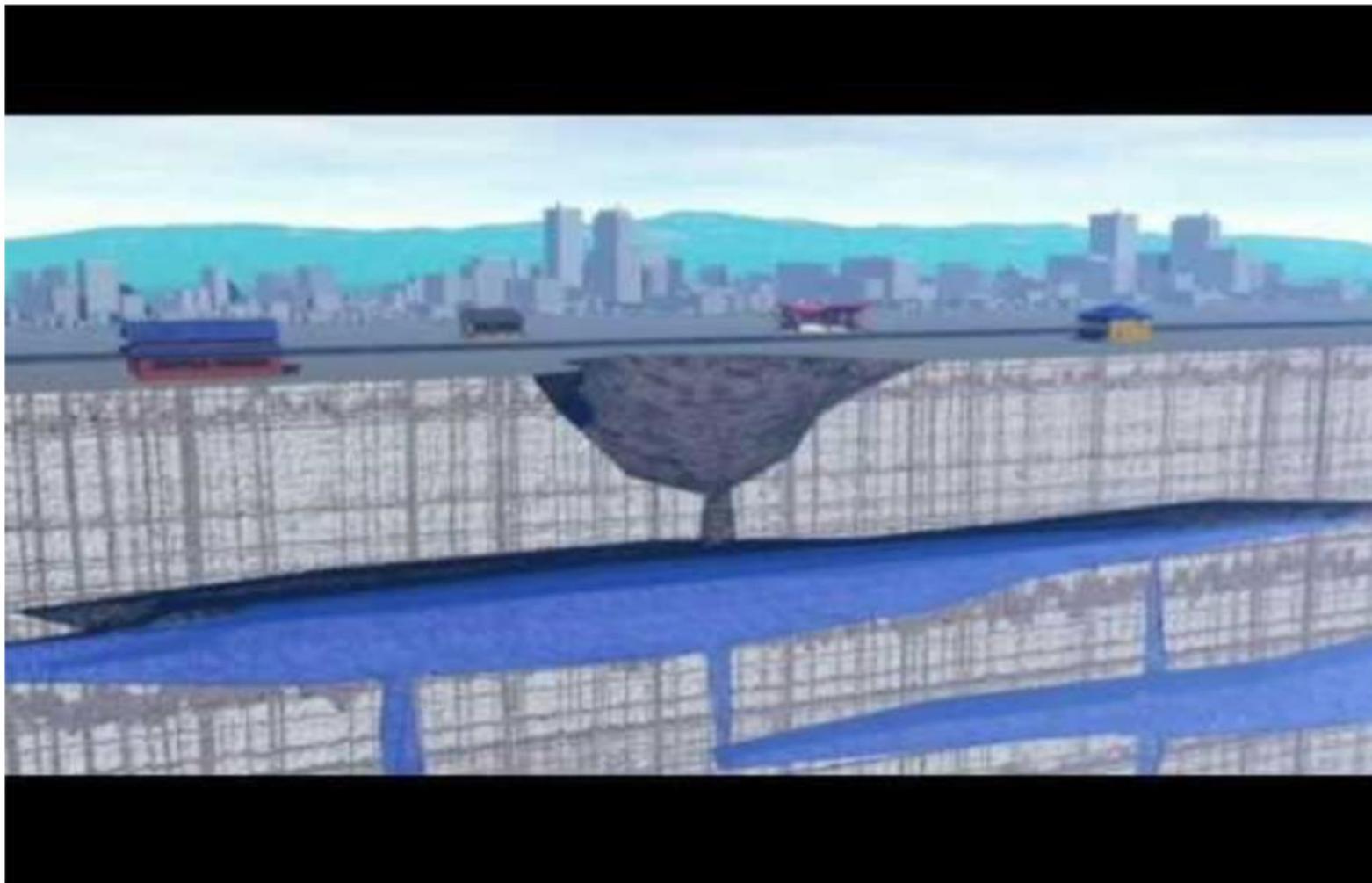
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# Public Health Impacts of NGL: Accident, Maryland



# Public Health Impacts of NGI: Karst Geology



## Karst Geology

- Limestone
- Dissolves with water
- Forms
  - Cracks
  - Fissures
  - Sink holes
- Connection to surface
- Water flows faster
- Limited filtration

# Public Health Impacts of NGI: Climate Policy

**Table 1** The climate policy toolkit

|                                       | <b>Supply-side</b>   | <b>Demand-side</b>  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Restrictive</b>                    | <i>Restrictive supply-side climate policies</i><br>(e.g. FF subsidy reduction; FF supply tax; FF production quotas; FF supply ban/moratorium)                      | <i>Restrictive demand-side climate policies</i><br>(e.g. carbon tax; carbon cap-and trade; mandatory CO <sub>2</sub> emissions standards)                     |
| <b>Supportive</b><br>(of substitutes) | <i>Supportive supply-side climate policies</i><br>(e.g. direct government provision of low-carbon infrastructure; R&D subsidies; renewable energy feed-in-tariffs) | <i>Supportive demand-side climate policies</i><br>(e.g. government procurement policies; consumer subsidies for energy-efficient or low-emitting substitutes) |

*Notes: FF = fossil fuels. Shaded area represents the focus of this article; unshaded areas are those typically analysed in the comparative literature on climate policy instruments.*

Cutting with both arms of the scissors: the economic and political case for restrictive supply-side climate policies, Green, F. & Denniss, R. *Climatic Change* (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-018-2162-x>

# Public Health Impacts of NGI: Local Concerns

AIR QUALITY is an issue for homes up to three miles away which can be exposed to VOCs and a chemical mix that can include xylene, formaldehyde, and other hydrocarbons from condensate tanks, dehydrators, wastewater impoundment pits, and pipelines

WATER QUALITY private wells, and public waterways are all risked by the development of NGI infrastructure and maintenance.

NOISE, SMELLS, & LIGHT from blowdowns, compressors, well pumps and truck traffic contribute to STRESS of local populations.

SOIL benzene, toluene, other petroleum hydrocarbons, barium, and other toxic substances associated with NGI can contaminate soil nearby.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS NGI exists as a threat to communities not prepared to evacuate in the event of a spill, explosion or other accident.

# Public Health Impacts of NGL: Recommendations

MCCC write/support Health Impact Assessment (HIA) legislation to determine real time impacts of any project coming before a state agency (e.g., MDE, PSC) that will contribute to, or is based in production (e.g., biomass, coal, gas) that would accelerate GHG.

MCCC should recommend that all relevant agencies study the impact of NGL on human health, up to and including (indoor/outdoor) air quality in the footprint of compressor stations, import/export facilities, pipelines and related truck traffic hotspots.

MCCC should reject any proposal to develop new NGL and begin preparation for retiring existing NGL as healthier sources of energy come online. This includes recommendations to include new or expanded NGL in the MCCC 40 by 30 plan.

Public Health Impacts of NGL must include consideration of psycho social stressors and mental health considerations.

All available tools including Qualitative Risk Assessment available to relevant agencies should be used to evaluate risk to human health posed by expansion of NGL in Maryland.

All assessments must include input from impacted communities which is collected early and often.